

the bullet

p.o. box 1115, fredericksburg, virginia
vol. 44, no. 8

mary washington college
monday, november 1, 1971

Woodbridge, Fickett clash in forum

by Liz Dodge

Candidates for the 24th district House of Delegates met in a public forum last Wednesday in which Democrat Lewis Fickett and Republican incumbent Benjamin Woodbridge emerged as the candidates most strongly in opposition to each other.

In his opening remarks, Fickett defended his party loyalty which he said Woodbridge had attacked and accused Woodbridge of "praising the virtues of out-and-out disloyalty" and also for saying that "his campaign is contributing to the breakdown of loyalty in all forms in this country including patriotism". He also stated that Woodbridge has "voted consistently against the interests of his constituents" and has "set an all time record of absenteeism" in the House of Delegates. "But then," he added "what else could you expect from the man who forgot his promise to resign from the State Highway Department?"

Woodbridge listed his activities as serving in House committees on Banking and on Roads and Internal Navigation. He was also on the state Bicentennial commission and the consumer credit study commission as well as a sub-committee on first mortgage interest rates. He defended himself against Fickett's accusations stating that his absenteeism was due to an illness in his family and added "if he's elected, I hope Professor Fickett never faces the terrible decision I had to." Goaded by Fickett's continued criticism or his attendance, Woodbridge stated "he lies when he says my attendance record is not good. I had one of the best attendance records in the House." He then said that if elected Fickett's class schedule at Mary Washington College would conflict with the meeting times of the House Delegates.

Republican candidate Adrien Hance introduced himself as being "interested in what I can do for my state." He continued "I believe that the people should have a voice in the decisions their representatives make." He promised that if elected he would send out newsletters asking his constituents' opinions. "This," he said, "will bring the government back to the people."

Democratic incumbent Robert Gwathmey cited his fourteen year term as representative from Hanover County in the General Assembly and said that he felt his constituents "don't think I'm a dirty politician." Gwathmey stated that he felt newsletters were impractical because in a district as large as the 24th "if I sent out newsletters I'd spend my whole time processing them." He concluded saying "Virginia has got to stay conservative and economically sound . . . Virginia has had an economically sound government and if re-elected I intend to preserve it."

Woodbridge felt that new sources of state revenue could be obtained by cutting state expenditures and by "using the role of state delegate to implore the federal government to cut federal expenditures." He added "the government is too expensive because of its bureaucratic tendencies." Woodbridge also suggested attracting more industry "to broaden our tax base." Hance agreed with Woodbridge on the advisability of attracting more industry, but stipulated that it be "the right type of industry" and be non-pollutive. Fickett stressed the importance of "holding the line in taxes especially on the property owner and small businessman." Instead, he felt revenue would be acquired by adopting a severance tax on out of state extractive industries. Another source of revenue Fickett advocated would come from the proceeds of parimutuel betting if it were legalized. "I want the proceeds to go to Virginia school children and not into the pockets of the New York Mafia," he stated. Gwathmey said that the "general grass-roots public should realize it can't have all the

fancy services that the federal government has attempted to hand out." Like other candidates he favored the attraction of industry and legalization of parimutuel betting.

Fickett and Woodbridge generally agreed on busing issues. Woodbridge called busing "the greatest single disaster perpetrated on this country and particularly in the southern states." He encouraged amending the constitution to halt busing and re-arrange "this bizarre and injurious law". Fickett also favored "a return to neighborhood schools," but emphasized that this be accomplished "within the law, least respect for authority in this county be eroded."

Since Gwathmey, Hance, and Woodbridge had previously expressed negative attitudes about legalizing abortions in Virginia, one question was directed only to Fickett asking his opinion. "I feel the issue of abortion is a personal one," he said. "Since all of us up here are males we have no right to impose our values on anyone else. This is a matter of personal conscience."

In answering a question raised about special education centers in Virginia, Gwathmey said that Virginia "has a long way to go" in its care for retarded and mentally handicapped people. "The state," he said, "should take of those children as it takes care of normal children." Woodbridge called the integration of "slow learners" and "normal learners" in Virginia school systems "one of the great tragedies of public education." He favors the segregation of these groups to "give slow learners the opportunity to learn at their own pace and provide a healthier climate for normal learners." Woodbridge felt that money was not the only means of accomplishing this, saying "Virginia should discipline itself" to use means other than state revenue. Fickett stressed the necessity for these programs but differed with Woodbridge about money need for this. "If we're going to give handicapped children a fair deal," he said, "we're going to need specially trained people. This is going to cost money and I'm all for it."

Woodbridge favored local control of loans for housing for people with low and moderate incomes. This, he felt, would establish more "responsible and effective control," than would be possible on state or federal levels. He also stated that "we should treasure private ownership" because it is "necessary for human dignity." Fickett felt that "to preserve the American family structure" Virginia must establish a state housing corporation to provide loans for low and moderate income families. Gwathmey stated that welfare was unfeasible, saying "If you give somebody something, ten more are going to want the same thing." He therefore advocated programs to increase these families incomes as well as providing loans for them.

Fickett and Woodbridge both stressed the importance of stopping air pollution in Virginia without discouraging industry. Fickett stated that "the standards must be progressively strengthened" yet at the same time "we want to protect present and encourage new industry." Woodbridge proposed offering private industries tax incentives to get them to "clean themselves up." Gwathmey was less emphatic, saying "there's got to be a gradual path or eventually we'll run everybody off the land."

Fickett and Woodbridge disagreed about the fairness of the sales tax on food and drugs. "I don't object to a sales tax in and of itself" said Fickett "but I do object to a tax on food and medicines which places a burden on the poor income group." He advocates finding other sources of revenue other than "this cruel and regressive tax". Woodbridge stated "This tax is the only source of

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tax revenue from a certain level of our citizenry." He said that the tax burden on the poor could be eased in other ways. Like Woodbridge, Gwathmey felt that an end to the tax on food and drugs would be impractical. "It would take off such a slug of revenue from the schools . . . that one day they'll wake up in arms to discover their income is gone." Hance stressed the unfairness of this tax especially to the elderly on fixed incomes.

The forum was held in the Maury Elementary school auditorium and was broadcasted over the WFLS radio station. It was sponsored by the League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, the Human Relations Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Fredericksburg Jaycees.

Va. students lose vote in 3-judge court decision

by Linda Cayton

U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger refused a request by ACLU attorneys to immediately hear the case of rights of students to vote in college communities, thereby finalizing the decision to deny Nov. 2 voting rights to Virginia students who registered during the extended period.

The issue of student voting was presented to Burger after a federal three judge panel, in a 2-1 decision, refused last Tuesday, to extend provisional voting rights to 3,495 Virginia students who had registered during a court-ordered expanded period.

U.S. District Judge Richard B. Kellam of Norfolk and Judge Albert V. Bryan, Sr. of Alexandria, ruled against the students. Judge Robert R. Merhige, Jr. of Richmond disagreed with the ruling in a 12-page dissent.

The issue originated in an earlier hearing before Merhige where ACLU attorneys, representing five student plaintiffs, challenged the Virginia residency requirements for college students as unconstitutional and as a denial of their right to register and vote. The students, representing all students wishing to vote in their Virginia college communities, also complained that a 12-point criteria designed to determine residency, handed down by Attorney General Andrew P. Miller, was discriminatory and was being used by registrars to exclude all students from voting.

At this hearing, Merhige ruled that the issue constituted a class action; one which affected others of the same class as the plaintiffs. He also ruled that registrars books be held open for the week of Oct. 1 in order to allow any student to register. At this time, he announced that a three judge panel would be set up to rule on the merits of the case.

At a hearing of further arguments, Assistant Attorney General Anthony F. Troy claimed that most of the 3,495 students registering during the extended period, most had simply been too lazy to register during the regular times. He narrowed the figure to 19 students who had possibly suffered discrimination.

The three judge panel ruled that the case did not represent a class action, overturning Merhige's earlier ruling, as "the facts and circumstances controlling the right of applicants to register may vary in respect to each of them, especially in such matters

Simpson reviews self-study, notes changes

Approximately 50 faculty members attended a "non-mandatory" meeting last Wednesday afternoon to hear Chancellor Grellet C. Simpson's comments on the 1971 Self-Study Report, released earlier this month.

Simpson apologized for the "premature" release of the report's recommendations, stating that the college, local, and state press had misinterpreted its intent. The Chancellor emphasized that the report was not an official college view, but a "common frame of reference for a whole group."

Speaking of the recommendations of the steering committee which formulated the report, he discussed his own upcoming retirement, which was mentioned briefly in the self-study. Simpson warned against the view "that an institution reflects an individual—my coming and going is really of no consequence." He stated that "this factor of the report must be viewed in a broad spectrum," and called for an even transition when the time came for his retirement.

He also recommended that those present read the self-study report of ten years ago, as well as the Future of the College Committee's interim study. He stated that his own views had changed since that report, since court actions (requiring coeducation) and actions of the University of Virginia Board of Visitors had resulted in a change

of status for Mary Washington College.

"There is a great possibility," he added, "that this residential college may, in the next ten years or before, become a non-residential college. The percentage of day students is increasing." Simpson mentioned that College alumnae viewed the change "with alarm—they see the College they have known fade away." If such a change did occur, he said, "we must face it realistically and with courage."

The Chancellor indicated that a concentration in traditional disciplines may dissolve, and questioned the assumption that a "single-purpose institution" could exist "as it stands". He also stated that although he did not expect coeducation "as the College stands, we may be dragged into the expanding urban corridor (from the north) and receive coeducation that way."

Although he made no specific statement of opinion on the issue of MWC autonomy, Simpson said that he did not "think that is feasible . . . or wise . . . for the College to operate in the next ten years without interparticipation between the College and the Board of Visitors. They do know of the proposal, however, and I think I may say that it is hardly a revolutionary idea to them."

He also emphasized that decision in policy

matters rests with the Board, and that the College "needs to approach the next ten years unified." Calling the study "provocative" and "helpful", he said "I really kind of envy you facing the next ten years, with the College emerging . . . an era is coming to a close."

Later, answering questions from faculty members, Simpson stated that "I think we would fail at trying to go coed by recruiting males." He also mentioned the competition between U.Va. and MWC for women students: "There's no great landslide to go to Charlottesville."

In addition, he discussed the study's statement that applicants' College Board scores had dropped and the overall grade average of students had risen. "People have paid too much attention to scores . . . Mary Washington tries to balance one factor against another." Explaining the fact that 64 per cent of all grades at MWC are A's and B's, he stated, "the teacher could have a very good class, but the faculty should be alarmed if this kind of thing signals a slackening off . . . if everybody works, though, more A's should be given."

Simpson concluded his comments with the opinion that "the State Council of Higher Education . . . will view the recommendations of the report with approval."

Mehrige dissent

Following is the dissenting opinion of District Judge Robert Mehrige in the court case on student voting, now under appeal:

My view of the issues and the legal principles to be applied thereto require a reluctant disagreement with the conclusions of my colleagues. The conclusions of the majority result in a denial of preliminary relief in the form of an order permitting certain students, members of the plaintiff class, from provisionally voting in a State election to be held on November 2, 1971 (The court had previously entered an order permitting provisional registration of students of voting age who without reference to the alleged unconstitutional statute and opinions of the Attorney General of Virginia, qualified under the laws of Virginia. Defendants were ordered to segregate registration records of any such provisional registrant who they deemed would not have been permitted to register but for the Court's decree. Hence, provisional voting could be had by those otherwise qualified subject to the Court's final adjudication of the issues herein . . .)

I suggest that the issue in this case is not, as expressed by my fellow Judges, "the right of the plaintiffs to register to vote." As I construe what I consider to be the plain language of the pleadings, the issue is whether discriminatory and unconstitutional prerequisites to registering to vote have been and are being employed by the defendants, State officials, in the use of certain so-called criteria in the form of Va. Code Section 24.1-11, and opinions of the Attorney General of Virginia. In short, the constitutionality of the Virginia statute, its use, and the use of the Attorney General's opinion, are under attack as representing unconstitutional criteria in determining one facet of the right to register to vote.

This action appears to contain all the horn book requisites of a class action as contemplated by the drafters of Rule 23.

The class is readily identifiable as students of voting age attending college in Virginia. My fellow judges conclude that this is not a class action and support that bare conclusion on a finding that "the facts and circumstances controlling the right of applicants to register may vary in respect to each of them . . . as well as in regard to the nature and content of the questions propounded to them . . . at the time they first sought registration."

A class of plaintiffs need not be composed of individuals identical in all respects . . .

The named and intervening plaintiffs claim to have been dealt with similarly by reason of their status as students in applying to register, on the basis of an alleged discriminatory and unconstitutional State statute and opinions of the Attorney General. They seek from this Court not a determination of their eligibility to vote, based on all state-law requirements, but only a ruling that certain criteria be omitted in considering their applications. Classically, this is a proper classification . . .

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House to vote on education aid bill

The U.S. House of Representatives will vote next week on a bill which would provide increased aid to higher education. However, its legislation, if passed, will be in conflict with a similar bill passed in July by the Senate.

The Pell bill, supported by Senate Democrats, consisted of two main proposals designed to ease the financial strain on public institutions while making it easier for low income students to attend college.

The first proposal of the bill set up a national system of grants to students. It defined as a "student" anyone in good standing at an accredited university, college, or post-secondary vocational school. A student was "needy according to the amount of money he can contribute to his own education." Any student would be eligible to receive \$1400 a year, depending on family income, number of children, assets, and the like. A student who could contribute \$200 per year would receive \$1200, and a student who could contribute nothing would receive the full \$1400 grant.

The bill's second proposal dealt with aids to

Senate votes change study

At a special meeting last Thursday, the Senate voted to propose that the Student Association hold monthly open forums at which students could voice their complaints as individuals and to which the administration and faculty would be invited. The proposal will now go to SA Exec Chairman Ann Welsh for further study.

The Senate also voted to establish a committee appointed upon consultation with Legislative Chairman Debie Mandelker to discuss and bring back possible solutions for what Mandelker has called the Senate's "identity crisis." At the regular meeting last Tuesday night the Senate had discussed the ineffectiveness of the Senate and the general apathy toward the Senate on the part of Senators and the rest of the students here. Several proposals were made, and because of the lack of time, and in order to give the Senators time to think about the proposals, the Senate voted to hold the special meeting Thursday to discuss and vote on those proposals.

At the meeting, the Senate voted after discussion of the proposals to establish the committee which, taking them into consideration, would come back with solutions to the Senate's "identity crisis." The committee is expected to study the question of student autonomy in student affairs, the possible restructuring of the Senate, and a possible rewriting of the SA Constitution.

Mandelker announced that the members of the steering committee for the self study report would be present at the next regular Senate meeting and that any member of the student body is welcome to attend.

institutions of higher education. Any college, university, or vocational school which enrolled recipients of the federal grants would receive a "cost of instruction allowance" for each such student. Larger colleges, presumably those with more money, would receive amounts ranging down to \$100 for each aided student.

In the House, legislation supported by the Nixon Administration and sponsored by Republican Representative Quie embodied similar proposals. Representative Green, Democratic chairman of the higher education subcommittee, rejected that bill, however, since a bill which she had sponsored was already about to be voted on.

The Green bill also provides a method for aiding students and colleges; however, instead of a national system of grants to low-income students, based on their ability to contribute to the costs of their education, the Green bill proposes to continue the present Educational Opportunity Grant Program under which money is allocated to states. The states then allocate money to colleges which, in turn, award it to students who meet their own tests of need.

In addition, the bill would allocate federal funds to institutions for every student enrolled, instead of granting aid on the basis of numbers of low-income students at a particular college or university.

House Democrats, voting as a block in the House Education and Labor Committee, reported the unamended bill out of committee and onto the floor two weeks ago. Under debate on the floor last Wednesday and Thursday, the bill was due to be voted on by this Wednesday. If it is passed, the Senate and House must meet to iron out the differences between the Pell and Green bills before aid to higher education is finalized.

Ecology Field Day to be held here

The Plant Ecology Division of the Department of Biology is sponsoring its Third Annual Soil-Ecology Field Day on campus this Friday.

The day will be divided into morning and afternoon sessions, with registration beginning at 9:30 a.m. in Combs Hall, room 100. The morning session, led by guest speakers from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute agronomy department, and the Virginia Soil Survey Division, as well as members from the Mary Washington College biology department, will be devoted to papers, lectures, and films on soils, soil surveys, and the ecological aspects of soil-plant relationships. A field trip to study the soils and ecology of the Fredericksburg area is planned for the afternoon session. Those participating must make their own arrangements for transportation. A free cafeteria lunch will be provided for off-campus guests.

Further information may be obtained by calling Richard T. Wilfong, Chairman of the Plant Ecology Section at ext. 305.

Senate: bouncing rhetoric

by Jeanne Rabe

The time has finally come, in this student's analysis, for a written and organized documentary of feelings and emotions about a number of topics relative to MWC. For many years there has been open and avowed criticism of this institution — its governance, structure, methods of education, quality of education, and student vs. faculty vs. administrative power. Everyone has discordant thoughts about improvement; everyone has scattered ideas about what's wrong and what's right; everyone has haphazardly constructed conceptions of what is needed to move the institution forward.

Let us first consider the status quo of our immediate doings. And, for God's sake, let us be honest in our interpretation.

If one had attended the Senate meeting on Thursday night of last week, one could have felt the rhetoric bouncing off the wall of ACL Ballroom.

feedback

BULLET called biased

To the Editor:

In response to the allegations made against the Republican candidates running for delegate in the 24th and 32nd districts, we would like to correct several inaccurately reported statements and misconceptions. Anita Waters quotes candidate Fred Reed as saying that because of the way students have acted in the past, they don't deserve a four year college education or vocational training. Mr. Reed's statement was misquoted. In actuality he said that Virginia is unable to provide a liberal arts education "for every high school student . . . they all don't need it and don't want it."

The BULLET reporter conveniently heard and reported only what she wanted, especially when she made the statement that "this (Woodbridge's) remarks about MWC) is even better than they (the BULLET staff) said it would be. They said that he hated everything about this college and he does." Her mind was undoubtedly made up before she even came to hear him. Regrettably, the reporter neglected to take note when Mr. Woodbridge praised the majority of the students at the College for being responsible citizens.

In our opinion all four candidates appearing at the college forum are ideologically aligned. However, the BULLET only saw fit to attack the Republican candidate when Mr. Gwathmey, a Democrat, is as conservative as Mr. Woodbridge. The BULLET also did not mention that Dr. Fickett was not present even though he was invited and accepted the invitation in September and was given the choice of dates.

The reporter mentioned that topics "such as welfare and drug rehabilitation, were discussed on a more general level." This is not true. She played up the controversial topics which have concerned the BULLET, especially abortion and Woodbridge's stand against the newspaper. Each candidate expressed his views on the welfare program and all agreed that welfare payments are too high and the program needs to be phased out. The role of the Virginia Legislature governing social regulations on college campuses and the use of drugs on campus were other important topics. These topics were discussed in greater detail than the subject of abortion.

Referring to the statement that students can change the paper through the BULLET staff, it is a known fact that students have been rejected or edited as staff members because of their conservative views. It is quite obvious where the bias of the BULLET exists. Perhaps, as is evidence by your last editorial, the truth hurts.

Alinda VanDerveer '73

In view of the rumors that Senate is suffering an identity crisis, that Senate wishes to dissolve itself through abolition, that Senate is powerless, that the Senators hate the Senate, maybe we are badly in need of a clarification.

Senate, for those who don't know, is not even considering abolition. It wants to restructure and has assimilated a committee for the purpose of doing such. Good or bad, that is the route that is being followed, just as the faculty has placed the matter of its governance in the Faculty Organization and Procedures Committee. There it stands: the faculty and the Senate are worried about structure, about determination of their own matters, about their influence on their respective bodies and on the College as a whole.

The Senate, in its colic state, is suffering from gastric problems. Every Senator or student sitting in on its discussions about structure and other invisible, perhaps even immaterial things, is ready to throw up. It is the suggestion of this dismayed student, that Senate stop gorging on self-analysis, that every Senator read his or her Handbook to see why things are as they are, and that every Senator quickly get acquainted with what they are trying to talk about — governance. Then, move on to bigger matters. A word to the wise: inform yourself and your rhetoric will develop into concrete ideas and have a little substance.

The students, as a whole (including Senate and Exec), have a tremendous capability to be responsible and creative members of the college community. Kids have energy and have good thoughts which combine to form a force called activism. Activism means motivation which means unselfishness which means concern for community. It doesn't mean politics; it doesn't mean the Social Issue or the Economic Issue on separate levels. It means community.

Community means all of us, from cafeteria staff worker to the Board of Visitors. And community is REAL thing, not just a deflated illusion of Girl Scouts singing around a campfire. Anybody who has partied on third floor Willard knows what community action is.

It's truly sad, when one considers the divisionism, that governance (be it student, faculty, administrative or a combination of all) isn't communal. We all speak of cooperation, but we fight with breathless rhetoric.

Perhaps the Senate is struggling among its members. Perhaps it is sinking in that it's tired of sailing. It seems that the notion has erupted that it is sinking fast into the mud. More correctly, Senators are merely being greatly shortsighted in that they are indeed fighting a problem that has long existed, without their recognition.

If students truly believed in being longsighted in viewing the state of the campus, they would soon discover the need for community. One would see the colic symptoms as an earnest cry for participatory governance. Increased student-faculty-administrative governance might work or might fail. No one can say, because we haven't tried it yet.

Overemphasis has been placed on governance, maybe. Student government has been a group of people who try to talk louder than others, maybe. Students don't care, maybe.

However, it is high time that someone at Mary Washington College thought about community, and what it means. We are a small unity of people; we belong to places back home. And we belong to a place called Fredericksburg, Va. But it is a fact that we are transient people. Roots for a people are important and vital for stability of a people who hope to work together to get ahead. That is what we mean by this word, community. It takes work and it takes people who, in their own way, care about working together when they do something. And who, in good faith, want their work to be productive and of benefit to the community.

FORUM

Vote if you can

It is uncertain, as of this writing, how many of us will be able to vote tomorrow in the election of the new lieutenant governor and state delegates. Legal machinations, complicated by political moves, have invalidated the registration of, and the votes of, 3500 Virginia students.

This development should not, however, discourage discussion of the various candidates. This fall's decision in Massachusetts, allowing students to vote in their campus towns cannot be ignored in the higher courts. It surely indicates that Virginia's massive resistance to most changes, including the student vote, will be broken.

Of the three contenders for lieutenant governor, only Henry Howell, renegade Democrat, has not spent the majority of his campaign time scrabbling for the elusive party unity which Shafran and Kostel seem to think will ensure their election to the post. He does not curry favor. His position on the comfortable state of big businesses in Virginia is well known, and rousing enough to bring down the wrath of those who feel threatened by him: "keep the big boys honest."

He has offended the powers of his own party who warn against his "recklessness" — and he is undoubtedly a valuable man to have around. It is his kind who have, without the support of their often backward party, put the Byrd Machine out of commission.

The Woodbridge-Fickett contest is an entirely different matter. Neither of the candidates is innocuous; and while Lew Fickett is neither daring nor particularly progressive, the politics of Ben Woodbridge are abominable. Woodbridge speaks for the reactionaries of Fredericksburg and the surrounding counties. He continually attacks on a political basis those who offend him personally; and, although he is but one vote in the House of Delegates, he belongs to a group of Virginia politicians who would shut students up for doing the very things they are urged to do: for questioning and criticizing.

The choices in this election are clear if limited: students concerned at all with the wellbeing of Virginia education know who is on their side. If you can, vote.

the bullet

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Signed letters to the editor are invited from all readers. The BULLET will print all letters within the limits of space and subject to the laws of libel.

Letters should be brought to the BULLET office no later than Thursday before the Monday of publication.

The BULLET reserves the right to edit all contributions for grammatical and technical errors.

Subscriptions are \$4.00 per year. Write The BULLET, Box 1115, College Station, Fredericksburg, Va. 22401.

WOMEN ON STRIKE

Shenandoah, Va.—300 women who have been on strike since June 2 received a telegram from President Nixon recently, asking them to go back to work in support of his wage freeze.

One of the strikers responded, "I hope every worker in the country goes on strike against the wage freeze. Can you imagine what that would be like—if everybody went on strike?"

The women are fighting for a contract that would give them seniority, a grievance procedure, and decent wages. They are not about to go back to work.

They work for the Alliance Manufacturing company, a subsidiary of the North American Philips conglomerate. Alliance makes nearly 85 per cent of the small electric motors that run almost every make of typewriters, record players, and tape recorders.

Like so many people in Appalachia, they used to think that industry would solve the problems of chronic unemployment and poverty in their community. So, ten years ago, local people raised \$57,000 in door-to-door donations, to encourage the company to locate there.

"Some people went out and borrowed hundreds of dollars to bring that company here," said one striker, "because they thought they were going to get jobs." Now one man, who donated \$100, says he only hopes that someone will blow the Alliance company off the face of the earth.

Only about one-third of the workers were hired from Shenandoah, even though the town had promised Alliance no taxes for ten years, and had promised no other industry would be allowed to come to the town.

Alliance made a policy of hiring mostly women, so they could get away with paying them half as much as men. The wage scales reflect this policy.

The starting wage here is \$1.60 an hour and the top wage, \$1.76. At Alliance's other plant, in Ohio, the average wages is \$3.10.

This is only one of the issues in the dispute. The women have also been hard on it in recent years by speed-up, harsh regulations, and dangerous working conditions.

There has been a good deal of support for the strike. The women have made gate collections at plants up and down the Shenandoah Valley. Members of the United Electrical Workers' locals in nearby Waynesboro and Staunton contributed to the IUE (International Union of Electrical Workers) local's strike fund. "All workers in this area must stick together," they said.

And when the women put up picket lines outside Alliance's Ohio plant, more than 85 percent of the workers honored it and closed the plant down.

A local women's support group held a car wash to raise funds for the strike. Workers from other plants and students from the University of Virginia have also joined the picket lines.

The only drop in support has been from the strikers' own union. Financial support has been dwindling as the strike wears on. The IUE undercut the strike by coming to an agreement with the company that the women would no longer shut down the parent plant in Ohio—which was one of the few effective weapons the strikers had.

But the strike has picked up momentum in the last few weeks. Most of the 150 scabs hired by the company were high school girls, who quit to go back to school in the fall and the women resumed mass picketing outside the plant. "We feel that the next few weeks will make or break the strike," said local treasurer Mable Breedon.

—liberation news service

Independent Va. union to organize

An independent coalition of students, The Union of Virginia Students is presently being organized to provide an information and lobbying service for Virginia schools.

Although the UVS constitution has not yet been finalized, John Balzer, state coordinator of the Union of Virginia Students, feels that a structure similar to that of the League of Women Voters would be applicable. This would entail splitting the organization into two parts. The main part would be called the Union of Virginia Students and would carry a tax shelter and engage in such activities as voter registration. The other part would "serve as the political arm," and carry out lobbying activities.

The proposed charge for a school to join UVS is fifty dollars which would be used to carry out the work of the Union, cover travel expenses to gain money, and cover the incorporation charge.

UVS plans to establish a service that will distribute information and put school in contact with people who are skilled in local organizing projects.

The convention for the Union of Virginia Students is tentatively scheduled to be at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg on the weekend of February 5, 1972.

According to Cathy Burns, the primary purpose of the Union will be informative; when the Students of one school have a problem, the Union will provide information on how other schools have dealt with a similar problem. The Union will not seek recognition from student associations, preferring to remain independent and to handle students' problems on a less tightly organized basis. It sees students, Burns noted, as powerful in numbers due to their voting power.

Customs officials probe suspicious travelers

by Stephen Gillers/Pointblank

Your plane lands at New York's Kennedy Airport. You're home after nine weeks of hitchhiking and camping out all over Europe. You suffer culture shock as you trudge, with your sleeping bag and knapsack, toward customs. The two well-dressed couples ahead of you move quickly. The inspector barely blinks at their many pieces of costly luggage. Then he reaches you.

"Okay," he says, "empty the knapsack and undo the sleeping bag." You're dazed, tired, bewildered. You're also insulted. Why did he pick on you? But mechanically you follow his instructions until you are stopped short by his next order.

"Now, go into that room over there and take off all your clothes."

Can he do that?

The answer depends on the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Usually, that Amendment forbids searches unless "probable cause" is present. This means that for most searchers—including wiretaps and electronic eavesdrops—a police officer must first have proof that he will probably find something illegal. Suspicion is not enough. But neither is certainty required. The balance tips in favor of the state and the search if the officer has enough facts to make it probable that he will find something.

But the Fourth Amendment works differently when a person enters this country. Indeed, for a long time courts assumed that the Fourth Amendment simply did not apply at all in these situations; that customs officers, in order to catch smugglers, needed power to search as thoroughly as they wished unhandcuffed by the Fourth Amendment. Recently, however, some courts have placed restrictions on this power, at least where the search involves a person's body or body cavities. Three cases, one of which is now before the Supreme Court, illustrate this trend.

In 1961, in *Witt v. United States*, a federal appellate court in California said it was legal for customs officers to require a female traveller to disrobe even though they had no cause to believe she was breaking the law. A search of an entering traveller was legal, said the court, "by reason of such entry alone."

By 1967, the same court developed greater sensitivity. In *Henderson v. United States*, a female traveller was forced, under protest, to let a doctor examine her vaginal area. She claimed the search was illegal. The Court reaffirmed its belief that

merely by crossing the border one subjects himself to a search of his baggage, purse, pockets and wallet. But a body cavity was a different story. Said the Court:

"... if in the course of the search of a woman there is to be a requirement that she manually open her vagina for visual inspection to see if she has something concealed there, we think that we should require something more than mere suspicion. Surely, to require such a performance is a serious invasion of personal privacy and dignity..."

The Court said that before such an invasion could occur, there has to be a "clear indication" that something would be found. The court did not say exactly what this meant.

Hopefully, this year the Supreme Court will tell us just how free customs officers are to search the baggage, the clothing and the body cavities of travellers. In a case called *United States v. Johnson*, a customs inspector became suspicious of two young women crossing from Mexico to California. He had a female inspector conduct a strip search and she found heroin hidden in the panties of one of the women.

The same federal appellate court that decided *Witt* and *Henderson* said the search was illegal.

'Reach-Out' to be resumed this week

Mortarboard, the senior women's honor society here, will resume its Reach-Out program this Wednesday at 2:15 in Lounge A of ACL with a discussion on "The Role of the State in College Affairs." Virginia State Senator Paul W. Manns will moderate the discussion.

Manns, from Bowling Green, representing the 23rd district, is currently a member of the Senate Committee on Education and Public Institutions and served as a member of the House of Delegates from 1952 to 1964 and as a senator since 1966. He will give a brief talk on the State Legislature's view of Mary Washington College than answer questions and open the discussion to the group. One of the possibilities for discussion is the implications of the coming election for MWC.

All students and faculty are invited to attend and participate, and refreshments will be served.

news

During the month of November, a Festival of Shakespeare films will be held in GW auditorium at 8 p.m., free admission.

The films include: *Henry V*, played by Sir Laurence Olivier, Wednesday, November 10; *Richard III*, with Sir Laurence Olivier, Sir John Gielgud and Sir Ralph Richardson, Wednesday, November 3; *Macbeth*, with Maurice Evans and Judith Evans, Wednesday, November 17; and *Hamlet*, with Sir Laurence Olivier, Tuesday, November 23.

All students are invited to participate in a Model United Nations Security Council on Wednesday, November 10, in Monroe 21. Interested students should attend the meeting today at 7 p.m. in Monroe 15.

The campus movie for this week will be "Lord of the Flies", to be shown in GW auditorium at 8 p.m., Saturday, November 6.

Programs for the month of November for the Unitarian Fellowship of Fredericksburg are as follows:

November 7—Discussion on the Attica rebellion, led by a psychologist of Lorton penitentiary, and a former inmate of Lorton.

November 14—Samuel Emory of the MWC Geography Department will speak on the Fredericksburg Comprehensive Plan.

November 21—Lew Fickett, candidate for House of Delegates, will conduct a post mortem of the election.

November 28—Discussion about divorce.

Student 'class action' defended

from Page 2

Arguments to the contrary notwithstanding, abstention is not a proper course for a Federal court to take unless there is some pending or potential State litigation which may obviate the necessity of determining the merits of federal contentions.

A court should not "abstain" solely because a State forum is available in which the same claim might be pressed . . . To do so would be to impose a requirement that a plaintiff, in effect, exhaust his State remedies before applying for Federal relief. Federally guaranteed rights are not so conditioned . . . Indeed the Supreme Court of the United States has stated that escape by a Federal court from the duty to hear and decide Federal constitutional claims, is not possible merely because the rights asserted may be adjudicated in some other forum . . . But the Court should stay its hand only where "the issue of State law is uncertain."

With deference to my colleagues, I am unable to determine wherein lies the uncertainty in State law, the resolution of which might ease the plaintiffs' difficulties, or indeed be of further assistance to this Court . . . No one, and least of all the defendants, has suggested to the Court what further elucidation of the law might be forthcoming were the statute put before the State courts again.

My fellow judges conclude that "the Court should, and does, abstain from deciding the issue of the right of the several plaintiffs to register to vote." In short, the Court abstains from deciding an issue which I do not believe is the subject of this suit. There may be a myriad of reasons why members of the plaintiff class do not have the right to register to vote.

The issue before the Court addresses itself only to whether unconstitutional prerequisites to register to vote have been and are being employed by the defendants . . .

Abstention is the more inappropriate on the further ground that the constitutional rights in issue are of such a fundamental nature as is the right to vote . . .

One of the dangers of abstention is that the delay inherent in that procedure may diminish or destroy the value of the plaintiffs' eventual victory, if any. It would appear to me that if this Court must defer action on the merits while retaining jurisdiction, it at the least should exercise its powers on conventional principles to prevent such prejudice. A preliminary injunction should be granted in order to maintain the status quo when such valuable rights are at stake if it appears that the price to the defendants of protecting their rights is not great and the likelihood of their eventual success is substantial . . . This Court has so acted in earlier voting rights litigation . . .

The plaintiffs cite several cases in support of their position on the merits. It is by now certain that restrictions upon a citizen's right to vote will be closely scrutinized and upheld only upon a showing that they are supported by a compelling governmental interest . . .

The State law in issue requires a student who regularly abides at a location in Virginia to establish his residency there without, somehow, the use of evidence that in fact he is then and there present. Instead, looking to the perhaps distant future when he may have obtained his degree, he must show with nebulous assertions of "intention" that he plans to remain in the locality a still further indefinite period. These tasks are not imposed upon non-students.

Nevertheless, students are . . . affected by and interested in the affairs and decisions of the community as are other residents.

Without resolving the ultimate constitutional issue, it appears to me that the plaintiffs have shown such likelihood that they will prevail on the merits as entitled them to preliminary relief by way of an order permitting those registered without regard to the terms of 24.11 (1) or the opinions of the Attorney General to cast their votes, to be counted among the valid returns contingent upon the outcome of this case. I would limit the order as not affecting those who had admittedly failed to make any effort to register insufficient time to vote in the upcoming election for reasons unassociated with the issues in this case . . .

It is my view that the rights involved are of such a vital concern to all citizens that the number so affected, be it 1 or 1,000, is of little consequence. My concern admittedly is perhaps somewhat more intensified by the belief that if the widely disseminated expressed concern of many of our fellow citizens in reference to the youth of our country is of any validity, then Courts, of all our institutions, ought

to be extremely alert to the rights of those young people who by their very attempt to participate in the voting process have expressed their conviction that the system is indeed worthy of participation.

In addition to the legal principles which I believe to be applicable, provisional voting as suggested would not be disruptive of the electoral process. The cost is estimated at \$12,000, a figure admittedly minuscule in consideration of constitutional rights . . .

The defendants assert that the plaintiffs lack equity in making their appeal at the eve of the election. There is substance to this argument, but not enough to sway the balance . . . The instant case raises no such risk of irreparable damage to the state's interests if preliminary relief issues, other than the slight expense of providing for conditioned voting, and the plaintiffs' interest could thereby be duly protected.

I would grant preliminary relief by way of provisional voting and proceed to disposition of the constitutional issues which have been raised.

Marchers dwindle in demonstrations

Washington Metropolitan Police, carefully prepared to deal with a substantial anti-war march last week, arrested only 300 marchers on Tuesday. Rennie Davis, spokesman for the demonstrators, had predicted that "Thousands of People (would) gather" for the march. About 700 people showed up; only half of those went on to march on the White House.

Organizers of the antiwar Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice told police, while negotiating for permits, to expect at least 5,000 people at the gates of the White House for their "evict Nixon" campaign last Tuesday.

Out of the expected 5,000, approximately 700 protesters gathered for the noon rally at Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds. At 4:30 p.m., about half of the demonstrators marched up 15th Street toward the White House and were stopped by the police at 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue one block east of the White House.

Scores of protesters, including Chicago Seven defendant Rennie Davis and militant priest James Groppi, sat in the intersection causing the re-routing of afternoon rush hour traffic.

At this point, the police began surrounding the protesters, taking them all into custody. After being photographed, searched and charged with disorderly conduct, the protesters were placed in detention last.

The male prisoners were taken either to the Kalorama Skating Rink or to the Central cellblock at police headquarters, whereas women were sent to the third police district cellblock near 16th and V Streets NW. Minors were detained in a first district substation at 5th and E Streets SE.

Around 2,000 D.C. national guardsmen, as well as another 2,000 federal troops were put on alert status last Monday and Tuesday. The Pentagon did, however, cancel the alert for last Monday.

To facilitate mass arrests, the city also issued a 53-page "demonstration contingency plan", which included provisions for first aid, water, toilets and psychiatric help for the demonstrators. Furthermore, the plan set up an Emergency Legal Corps of 100 lawyers to represent arrested protesters.

The "evict Nixon" theme of the People's Coalition included an elaborately staged trans-Atlantic telephone call to Nguyen Minh Ky, representative of the North Vietnamese, and Nguyen Van Tien, representative of the National Liberation Front delegation, urging both to persuade the Nixon Administration to accept the seven-point proposal presented by the NLF last July 1 in Paris.

Davis also gave reasons for marching to the White House which were, to serve a symbolic eviction notice on President Nixon, to urge him to talk with the Vietnamese delegates on the telephone, and to present him with a giant cardboard key so he could symbolically unlock the prisoner-of-war camps in North Vietnam by agreeing to the NLF peace proposal.

"a thoughtless, fun crowd"

Richmond dogs hounded by police

Richmond police curbed a crowd of about 250 young people who were blocking traffic and hounding passersby on West Franklin Street near Virginia Commonwealth University last Tuesday, according to the Richmond TIMES-DISPATCH.

Students and other young people gathered about 1:30 a.m. in what began as a protest against a city dogcatcher who had been dispatched to pick up two stray dogs, one of which had been reported as snapping at passing people. City officials said that the dogcatcher caught one of the dogs which was found to be unlicensed, but a woman picked up and other dog and fled.

Students reportedly kicked in the cage door on the dogcatcher's truck, releasing two dogs that were inside. They also took the keys to the truck and deflated one of its tires. A spare set of keys was brought to the dogcatcher and he removed his truck from the area.

Shortly before noon the crowd grew larger and began blocking traffic at the intersections at Shafer Street and Harrison Street but police made no move to disperse the milling crowd. Several motorists were harassed by the young people who forced them to slow down or stop, yelled remarks at them, banged on the cars, and tried to let air out of car tires.

Ignition keys were stolen from a city traffic engineering truck and one member of its crew had a jacket stolen but recovered it after pursuing and reportedly striking a youth.

About 2 p.m. some VCU administration officials including Frank Wilson, vice president of student affairs, began moving through the crowd and were able to disperse the crowd by about 3:15 p.m.

Only a few uniformed policemen were seen at the height of the incident detouring traffic around the area and some city police and campus police in plain cloths were occasionally seen in the crowd watching the activity.

Warren W. Brandt, VCU president, said afterward: "It was a thoughtless, fun crowd, having fun at other people's expense. We were tremendously pleased with the handling given this incident by the Richmond police. They diverted traffic and kept it from escalating further."

Registration denied in Richmond court

from Page 1

as residence and domicile, as well as in regard to the nature and content of the questions propounded to them by their respective registrars at the time they first sought registration." Therefore, the ruling found that "plaintiffs . . . cannot be said to be representative of other students desiring registration."

This action denies the right of all students who registered during the week of Oct. 1 to vote in any election without re-registering during the next normal period.

The ruling left the problem of the plaintiff's rights to vote unsolved. The panel advised that the plaintiffs attempt to re-register and, if again refused, appeal to the circuit court of the county or the corporation court of the city.

In a dissent, Merhige stated that the case had all the marks of a class action and said that he found it "whimsical" that the panel would "remit the plaintiffs to seek relief in State courts of record" which "for the practical purposes of the upcoming election, are not available."

Merhige further explained that his "concern admittedly is perhaps somewhat more intensified by the belief that if the widely disseminated expressed concern of many of our fellow citizens in reference to the youth of our country is of any validity, then courts, of all our institutions, ought to be extremely alert to the rights of those young people who by their very attempt to participate in the voting process have expressed their conviction that the system is indeed worthy of participation."

Doctors see possible change in infirmary services

by Marianne Schwarz

Most students see the infirmary as little more than a substitute mother that supplies sympathy by the juice-cupful to cold and flu sufferers. To some extent, they have been right. But, if the Administration and Local doctors decide it is feasible, the infirmary may begin dispensing contraceptives.

As it stands now, the infirmary offers health services typical of most small colleges. According to Head Nurse Cullen, "the infirmary runs on self admittance." Students can get out as easily as they put themselves under infirmary care. No one is refused admittance into the infirmary, even if all the student needs is a good night's sleep."

The infirmary here has the capacity to bed 53 people with emergency rooms to spare. The rooms are set up in suites, with two beds to a room and a bathroom for every two rooms. Nurses staff it 24 hours a day; on the staff are six full-time registered nurses and three part-time registered nurses.

The student handbook defines general infirmary policy as a "diagnostic and emergency service." This in part explains why there is no doctor on duty full-time at the infirmary. Mary Washington College physicians are available only from 1 until 2 p.m. in the afternoons, Monday through Friday, and are on call 24 hours a day throughout the weekend. Four men, Dr. Motor, Dr. Rice,

Dr. Matson, and Dr. R. Jones share the job. Dr. Motor, a surgeon, has taken over as head physician this year, and in addition has a full-time practice at the Pratt Clinic. Dr. Rice, an internist, and Dr. Matson, an ear, throat, and nose specialist, also have practices at the clinic. Dr. R. Jones works thru the Medical Arts Building. Asked if a gynecologist was essential to meet gynecological needs of the students, Cullen stated that any one of the college physicians could handle any situation that arose.

Explaining the lack of a full-time doctor on campus, Michael Houston, Assistant Chancellor, said that an available doctor is hard to find, but more importantly, the job itself is rather dull, especially for a doctor in the middle of his career. Finances, he said, are not the important issue.

If administered by a doctor's prescription, medication at the infirmary is paid for by the student or her guardians. Nurses can give no medication other than emergency medication ordered by College physicians. Prices for prescriptions vary greatly depending the illness involved.

All lab work is done at the Pratt Clinic, and tests must be made with a doctor's approval. A urine analysis pregnancy test is \$5.00. Testing for venereal disease is \$2.00 and PAP smears are not taken at all.

At the Medical Arts Building a urine analysis is also \$5.00. A PAP smear is \$4.00, and a VD test is \$2.50.

Students who need insurance coverage for accident or sickness can, through the college, enroll in an insurance plan that provides protection 24 hours a day for 12 months. In the case of accidents, a student may be given up to \$1,000 coverage for cost of medical and surgical treatment by a physician, hospital confinement and services of a registered nurse, or miscellaneous hospital expenses.

In addition to the infirmary, Pratt Clinic, and the Medical Arts Building students may also go to the Fredericksburg Health Clinic for other services. Free tuberculin skin tests are given on the second Friday of each month from 3-4 p.m. Because it is a communicable disease, VD treatment can be obtained on any day at the Health Clinic, regardless of a student's financial status. The Health Clinic refers patients for diagnosis and treatment to their private physicians or any available free services.

Dr. Herbert Hibdon, head of the Fredericksburg clinic, commented that the clinic "is not in competition with private practice," in determining pregnancy and dispensing contraceptives. He added that he would treat MWC students "the same as other patients." Eligible patients must be either poor or medically indigent, and should be sent with a referral from a private physician.

MWC doctors and administration, working in conjunction with Student Information Services, have prepared a statement of policy concerning the infirmary's handling of contraception and pregnancy services.

Political films come of age

By Michael Goodwin/AFS

If film festivals have anything to tell us about current trends in film making (an arguable point), then the political film's the coming thing. Halfway through the "fashionable" San Francisco Film Festival, there've already been four films that dealt with the question of political change; and there are more to come. The thing that interests me is how greatly these four films vary. Obviously, the road to revolution is paved with good intentions—and it's much harder to make a good political film than, for instance, a motorcycle flick.

Angela: Portrait of a Revolutionary is an hour-long, 16mm film about Angela Davis—made just before her arrest. We see her teaching at UCLA, speaking at rallies, rapping with her friends, and (my favorite sequence) sitting quietly at a desk marking her students' papers. The structure of the film is essentially non-political. It is, as its title claims, merely a portrait. But as Angela is a highly-articulate revolutionary, there's quite a lot of political material to deal with: Marxism, struggle of the black revolutionary, and Angela's personal ideology. In the end, however, we are left primarily with Angela herself, and the conviction that this brave, intelligent, committed woman represents the very best that America has to offer.

The film is available through the Angela Davis Defense Committee; and was made by a young French woman, Yolande du Luart.

The Red Detachment of Women is a new film (1970) from the Peoples' Republic of China, and although it's basically a filmed ballet, I liked it very much. The plot need not be summarized; for it merely tells of the victory of the Red Army. But the dancing is glorious, particularly that of Ching-hua, the leading character; and the ensemble numbers are great too.

Curiously, the dancing seems quite westernized, although many of the hand movements come from traditional Chinese opera. The color is great—glowing reds and blues for the Red Army encampment, and dark, sombre colors for the evil landlord's estate. The reds (colors, not communists) seem to glow fiery bright. I suspect they were souped up in the processing. Can this be ideology? Despite a certain staginess (spotlight, crepe paper "fires", etc.) the film was quite easy for me to relate to, and highly exciting. Political? Now very, except for the emphasis on women as full-fledged combatants.

Of the four, only Peter Watkins' *Punishment Park* is a total failure. Science fiction of sorts, the film is set in a near-future when radicals are given a choice between a jail sentence or a 3-day ordeal in *Punishment Park* (a stretch of desert where they must make a 50-mile trek, pursued by police who try to kill them.

For all its good intentions, the film is pretty lame. Naturally, we identify with the radicals; naturally we despise the fascists who condemn them. But it's too much like cheer the hero, hiss the villain, and go home feeling political. Bullshit. Watkins' it's not as simplistic as that. Furthermore, I don't like being jerked off, even by well-meaning liberals.

Millhouse: A White Comedy is a stunningly effective political act, and a marvelously funny movie. Pieced together by Emile de Antonio from film clips, newsreel footage and TV kinescopes, *Millhouse* shows Nixon as a lying, cheating, red-baiting opportunist. In other words, as a politician.

The indictment of Nixon is secondary to the film's real purpose: to expose the nature of politics in America, 1971. Antoni says, "Although I despise Nixon, the Democrats aren't much better. The electoral system no longer works, because we are never offered a choice that means anything. My film deals with politics."

Insofar as *Millhouse* deals with Nixon, it demolishes him utterly. Not by slogans, not by clever editing, not by emotional pig-baiting (as in *Punishment Park*), but simply by showing Nixon at the various stages of his career, and giving him enough rope to hang himself. Nixon and the Hiss case; Nixon at the D.A.R.; Nixon and the Checkers speech—the hits just keep on coming.

In a way, this is the ultimate horror film. The comedy is irresistible, Nixon being such an ass-hole but again and again, in the middle of a gulfaw you find yourself thinking, "wait a minute. This isn't a Marx Brothers movie. That's... our President?" It's a horrible feeling, friends.

TIRIED OF SCHOOL ALREADY? Rochdale College in Toronto (at 341 Bloor St., West), a chartered, student operated free university, is in financial trouble and it is selling degrees. A B.A. is available in any field for \$25 an M.A. for \$50. To qualify, one question must be answered by mail (it can be researched in any almanac). For \$100, a Ph.D. will be granted, "no questions asked!" For those not working toward a degree, a Non-Ph.D. is also available in any field for \$25. To qualify, a candidate must supply an answer without being asked a question.

THE FDA "suggests" to food manufacturers that they limit the food coloring, "Red Number 2" after the Soviets reported it may cause still births. The FDA does not know which foods the dye is regularly used in, nor in what quantities, but is planning to conduct tests on rats.

BICYCLE CARAVAN FOR PEACE: A sixty-day bicycle caravan to spread the word about tax resistance throughout the New England states is being sponsored by the New England Committee for Nonviolent Action and War Tax Resistance. Contributions to help carry out the caravan should be sent to: North Atlantic War Tax Resistance, RFD No. 1, Box 430, Voluntown, Connecticut, 06384.

INFORMATION WANTED: The New School Directory Project is in the process of compiling a directory of free schools. Anyone having information about a school should write Barbara Gates, care of N.S.D.P., 18 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138.

MOVEMENT SPEAKERS BUREAU can provide any community or campus groups with speakers. Examples: Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden, William Kunstler, Benjamin Spock, and others. The speakers represent a wide spectrum of organizations including Gay Liberation, Welfare Rights Organization, the Young Lords, etc. For information about other speakers and the bureau's negotiable fees, write: Movement Speakers, 917 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20005, room 602; or call (202) 337-5617.

WELFARE ADVOCATE HANDBOOK: the handbook provides information on how to set up a Welfare Advocate Center. Copies are available from Ray Schwartz, Welfare Advocate, P.O. Box 2022 San Diego, California, 92101. The cost is 50 cents; 25 cents for welfare recipients, students and VISTA volunteers.



Asian Studies offers foreign service opportunities

(This is the first in a series of articles on special programs available here.)

by Diane Smith

One of the newest majors offered here is that of Asian Studies which was instituted in September, 1969. Dr. Kurt F. Leidecker formulated the plans over many years for the Asian Studies major which received final faculty approval in the spring of 1969. Before its institution in the fall of 1969, the faculty agreed that an oriental language should be added to the curriculum and chose Japanese from several alternatives. The Japanese instructor, Mr. Ohtani, was the only teacher recruited specifically to offer instruction in this major. Since administrators felt it was not financially feasible for the college to hire other specialists in Asian fields other departments were encouraged to hire teachers who could offer instruction about Asia as well as on subjects pertinent to that particular department.

The Asian Studies major is interdisciplinary; it is "a liberal arts course, not a professional one, consisting of a core curriculum and a grouping of courses offered in various departments..."

The core course constitutes the introduction of Asian Studies majors to various aspects about Asia. It is not a survey course, but pursues the aim of providing a "meaningful infrastructure for their field of concentration or specialization." The Core Courses are "Languages and Modes of Thought in the Orient," "The Religions of the Orient from Animism to Metalogical Systems," "The Peoplehood of Orientals," and "Values and Ideologies in the Cultures in the Orient." They deal with South, Southeast, Central and East Asia. Other proposed areas of study may be included later.

The major can serve as preparation for a wide spectrum of jobs, say its instructors, such as those with the Foreign Service, International Organizations and agencies, domestic businesses with foreign departments, teaching overseas, religious missions, and overseas businesses.

Students in the Asian Studies program may elect to spend their sophomore or junior year at an Asian university. The expenses of tuition so not exceed those of an American university. The establishment of "a Mary Washington College in some Asian country has been considered, but no tangible progress has been made although some Asian countries have expressed interest in such a venture."

Chinese, Hindi and Sanskrit have been offered extracurricularly at Mary Washington in the past and may again be offered as well as Turkish, if a demand for this is felt and if an instructor becomes available. No regular credit is extended, but satisfactory completion of such a course is noted on the student's record that a course in that subject has been taken and passed.

The Oriental Club, founded 1954 under the advisement of Kurt Leidecker, was established to channel interest in Asia into activity. The Constitution of this club, which long predates the institution of the Asian Studies Major, states that its purpose "shall be to provide opportunities for students of MWC and invited guests to extend their knowledge and stimulate interest in the Orient and all things, ideas, persons, and events Oriental." The Oriental Club's projected activities for this semester include a fund drive to aid the Pakistanis, and a Chinese dinner. The dinner will be held on Wednesday, November 17, in the ACL ballroom. Members of the student body and guests who are interested in a change of cuisine are invited to attend. At this time, there will also be an Oriental Bazaar.

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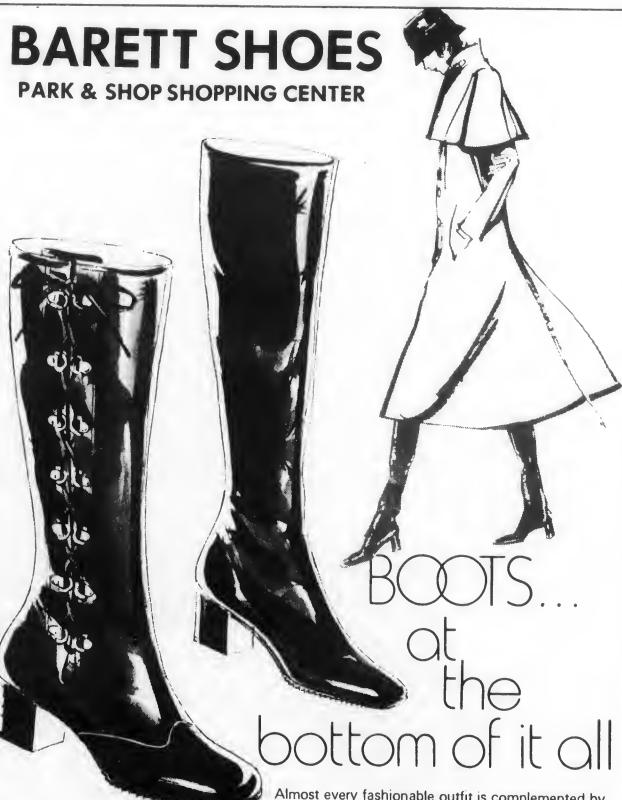
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